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BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. L. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT AND BROKER.

26 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. (1)

C. N. SPENCES. IL MACPARLANE. CHAS. N. SPENCER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Queen Street, Honolulu. (by

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[5] Honelulu, Onhu, S. L. [ly THE TOM MOORE TAVERN, BY J. O'MELL,

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All average claims against said Underwriters, occurring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before me. 7-ly

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HAWAIIAN



GAZETTE.

VOL. FV--NO. 37.3

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

BUSINESS NOTICES. BUSINESS NOTICES. J. H. THOMPSON. S. G. WILDER

HONOLULE, H. I.

HAS CONSTANTLY

Best Blacksmith's Coal,

At the Lowest Market Prices [38-1y*

JOHN NOTT & CO.,

Nestness and Dispatch.

MR. J. COSTA

Shop on Fort Street, opposite Odd Fellows

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AT THE OLD STAND.

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A Large stock of OIL SHOOKS and all kinds of

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ONOMEA PLANTATION.

Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI-

ties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

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Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868

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New Crop of Sugar & Molasses

quantities to suit purchasers by C. BREWER & CO.,

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appointed agents for the San Franci ed of Underwriters, representing the

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Home Mutual Insurance Company.

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He hopes, by attention to business, to m

SHOOKS and all kinds of

Is now prepared to execute with prompt all work in his line of business, such as

Watch and Clock Repairing, Manufacturing Jewelry, And Engravi

ADAMS & WILDER, AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS Queen Street, Honolulu.

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REPORT OF PROMESSION BY Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. Messes, C. Brywer & Co. S. Consul., Messes, Walker & Albon, Messes, Kirhards & Co. E. P. Adams, Esq. [41* AFONG & ACHICK.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Copper & Tin Smiths, DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHAN-DISE AND CHINA GOODS. Fire-Proof Store in Nuusau Street under the Public Hall.

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from Kanhumanu St. CHAUNCEY C. BENNETT, DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES,

AND PERIODICALS, B FORT STREET, HONOLULU. Ils JOHN H. PATY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER

OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA Office at the Bank or Bisnor & Co.

H. A. WIDEMANN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

H. A. P. CARTER.

C. BREWER & CO., SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Henolulu, H. I. AGENTS-Of the Boston and Honolulu AGENTS-For the Makre, Walluku and Hana Plantations.

AGENTS-For the Makee, Walluku and Hana Plantations. AGENTS-For the Purchase and Sale of Island Produce.	lie hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now re- turns his thanks. 24-3m
	SUGAR & MOLASSES.
	THOMAS SPENCER-PLANTARION
G. W. NORTON & CO.	THOMAS 1868 47/04

COOPERS AND GAUGERS, AT THE NEW STAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ALL WORK IN OUR LINE (At the Shop next to the Custom House, where we can be found at all working hours

WE HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE OIL CASKS AND BARRELS, Of different sizes, new and old, which we will

sell at the very LOWEST MARKET RATES. All work done in a thorough manner, and warranted to give satisfaction og Materials and Coopers All kinds of Coop

Tools for Sale.

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CRATER OF KILAUSA, HAWAII.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS In now open for the reception of visitors.

In the Volcano, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the Crater
always in readiness.

STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS ! Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired. CHARGES REASONABLE.

Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can rocure animals warranted to make the jour ney, by D. H. Hercncock, Esq., Hilo, 37-1ye

GEORGE WILLIAMS, LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT, CONTINUES the business on his old plan of settling with officers and scamen immediately on their shipping at his office. Having no connection, either direct or indirect, with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected at his office he hopes to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the past.

has, Office on Jas. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf, Honolulu, March 27, 1867. 24-3m

H. TREMPER, Piano-Forte Maker & Tuner, California Insurance Company. OFFERS HIS SERVICES The Till having the best of materials on If I Thaving the lest of materials on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at Mr. Fischer's Furniture Rooms will meet with immediate attention.

H. TREMPER will leave these Islands on the TREMPER will leave these Islands on the Macket of the Hawalian Group, and vice versa.

In of the above Company, have been authorsufficient, but he was obliged to regulate his life as if he had been a blind man, or, at least, as a man who ought to spare his eyestable to the Macket of the Hawalian Group, and vice versa.

In of the above Company, have been authorsufficient, but he was obliged to regulate his life as if he had been a blind man, or, at least, as a man who ought to spare his eyestable to the man of the above Company, have been authorsufficient, but he was obliged to regulate his life as if he had been a blind man, or, at least, as a man who ought to spare his eyestable to the man of the above Company, have been authorsufficient, but he was obliged to regulate his life as if he had been a blind man, or, at least, as a man who ought to spare his eyestable to the man of the hawalian Group, and the least, as a man who ought to spare his eyestable to the man of the hawalian Group, and the least of the hawalian Group, and least of the hawalian Group.

Prescott's Life and Works.

[From the Review de Deux Mendon.] A few years ago, one of the men who has GENERAL BLACKSMITH ost contributed to mark the place of the American nation in the literary movement of the 19th century, was suddenly taken away by an untimely death. WILLIAM H. PRESd and for sale, a good assortment of corr, the emisent historian, died in Boston on the 28th of January, 1850, in the full vigor BEST REFINED BAR IRON! of his talents, abruptly interrupted in the course of his most important works. He was achieving a fame extending far beyond the limits of his own country, by works of the highest character, which have become popular also in foreign lands yet very little was known of him personally, or of the efforts through which he had gained his reputation. Some were acquainted with the TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCmany obstacles thrown in his way by his I ing to the publis that they are prepared to transled all kinds of Coppen Woung, consist, faceble levelth, and his almost absolue state ing in part, of STILLS, STRIKE PANS, SORGHAM PANS, WORMS, PUMPS, de.
Also on hand, a full assortment of Try
Wann, which we offer for sale at the lowest coble health, and his shmost absolue state his principal books, he had discreetly told the reader of some of his difficulties and sufferings; but those few lines, impresend All Kinds of Repairing done with with a melancholy resignation had, so far, been the only revelation to the general reader, Orders from the other Islands will meet when George Ticknor, of Boston, published his most interesting book, "The Life of ann Street, one door above Flit-Prescott." Written by a hand which seems still sluky with sympathetic emotion and JEWELER AND ENGRAVER grief, the parrative comprises the whole life of Prescott, from the first months of his inncy to the very day of his death.

The great interest that one feels in perus ing the book is owing to the abundance of detalls having the charm and stamp of truth added to the infinite care with which a friend sets forth the qualities of a friend, and above all, to the character of affection animating all the pages devoted to the history of a sim ple, noble, and painful existence.

The great attraction in Prescott's life i not derived from exciting scenes, or unexpected events, but from the courageous simplicity with which he devoted his existence to study, and died a martyr to his chosen calling. We have thought that something touching and instructive is taught by his indomitable energy in his infirmities; by the analysis of his habitual processes of composition; and also from the example of his pure

and noble nature. William Hickling Prescott was born in Salem, on the 4th of May, 1796. His father, William Prescott, who, in later years, became a Judge in Boston, was a distinguished lawyer, and his mother, Catherine Hickling. was the daughter of a merchant of Masse chusetts. The Prescott family is proud of belonging, by its ancestors, to those glorious emigrants of the 16th century who, sacrificing their country to their faith, went to the descrited shores of the New World, to find there a new home, and religious liberty of conscience. The first among them were the historian's ancestors-energetic and infelligent men, who exercised a great luffuence

on the destinies of the infant colony. Young William was fond of listening to the great doeds of his forefathers, and to the part which his grandfather had taken in the war of American Independence, and he used to look with admiration at the sword which was worn at the glorious battle of Bunker Hill. It is not unlikely that he preserved, from those early remembrances, his great taste for relating heroic actions and noble deeds of warfare. The romances of the old times of chivalry were among his favorite books. He evinced in his youth a great aversion to any kind of exertion, and a great propensity to idleness and dissipation. Even COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI-ties to suit parchasers, by alter his indolent habits. It appears that he was not able even, to resist all the temptations that were crowding in his way. His biographer informs us that it was the most dangerous period of his life, and that he used to think of it, in after years, with sorrow and regret. A terrible accident, which was to have on his future a sad and considerable influence, suddenly changed the course of his life. While playing with his comrades, a piece of bread, thrown with violence by one NOW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN of them, struck him in the eye. This un fortunate blow was the cause of an inflammation by which his life was endangered, and when he recovered, his eye was entirely lost. The long, weary weeks through which INSURANCE NOTICES. he passed in darkness and silence, were fable to sound reflection, and he came out of his long rest with the firm determination to make up, by assistoons work, for the be havior of his former years. This was, thanks to his remarkable faculties, a very easy task, and when he had finished his University studies, he had the glorious honor of reading in public a Latin poem composed by himself, and dedicated to "Hope." This poem was jost, and he was neverable to find it amongst his college copy-books or papers.

Hope was indeed smiling on him at that g leave to inform Masters of Vessels and time, when, after a brilliant success, and engleave to intorm Masters of Vessers and the public generally, that all losses sustained of Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of a above companies, against perils of the saind other risks, at or near the several study of law, under his father's direction, adwich Islands, will have to be serified by and he was led to believe that the result would never be serious, but his illusion did not last long. A slight imprudence brought back the terrible inflammation which had FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y. already endangered his life, and when, after THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING three months suffering and excruciating pain. een appointed Agents of the above Com-, are prepared to insure ricks against Fire one and Brick Buildings, and on Merhe was allowed to emerge from darkness, his remaining eye was in such a bad condition that he could hardly use it to read one page, or write a letter. He spent one winter in the Anores, traveled in France, England and Italy, and tried the most skillful sur-Merchants' Mutual geons of London and Paris, but all without avail. When he came back to Boston, after MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. two years' absence, he brought back the same pains, and was obliged to follow the same prescriptions. Great was the disap-THE undersigned having been appointment of his poor mother, who had pre pointed Agents for the above Company, reprepared to itsue policies on Cangors, naments and Transvare. WALKER & ALLEN, ared for her beloved son a nice room. adorned with beautiful, bright tapestries The sight of those showy colors caused him intolerable pain, and they were obliged to pulot the walls green, and to cover the furni ture with sombre cloth. It would have been THE Undersigned, AGENTS well enough if those precautions had been sufficient, but he was obliged to regulate his

8-ly Those first years of Prescott's youth were

the hardest of his life, but he found a great consolation and encouragement in the vigilant affection of his sister. It has been remarked by a great critic that most of the men who have distinguished themselves in after years, had in their youth, as an intelligent and devoted companion, a good and kind sister, showing, in a smaller way, the same aptitudes and genius as their brothers. During these painful days, Prescott was fortunate enough to have his sister Elimbeth Prescott as a companion and confident. Entertaining for her brother the most unbounded admiration, she desmed herself very happy to be his render and secretary. Brother and sister used to shut themselves up in the library for days, and while Prescott, his back to the light, listened attentively, the indefatigable Elizabeth would read for six or seven hours, historicar or produce to seven with the help of that discreet companion, Prescott grew bold enough to send an article which he had composed, to the director of one of the most renowned periodicals of the United States. More than two weeks passed without bringing any bad news, and our two conspirators were already sure of success, and Elizabeth was already fancying that she was seeing the nimbus of immortality round the great writer's head, when, alus! one day the manuscript was sent back, with

beth was indiguant for many a day. Repulsed in that quarter, Prescott tried another. He started, in association with a few young friends, under the name of the "Club Review," the publication of a series of articles, which appeared at irregular intervals. The first number appeared in February, 1820, but the publication as he himself says pleasantly, "was stopped at the fourth number for want of subscribers." It must be confessed that it was not Prescott's fault. He had written for the Review three articles, two of which were novels-one of the sen timental, and the other of the historical kind.

a pitiless refusal. Prescott endured the

shameful blow with philosophy, but Eliza-

After these successive disappointments, Prescott grew somewhat discouraged. He was then twenty-four years of age, and the bad condition of his sight prevented him from following his father's vocation. He would have born his infirmity well enough if his family, who were desirous of finding employment for him, had not always been interfering with his own ideas. They wanted the future historian to be a shopkeeper. He happily met at that time in the society of Bostou, a young girl named Susan Armory, who had some years before inherited a large fortune from her father, a very wealthy merchant. He fell in love with her graceful person, and they were married some months later. Thanks to that good fortune, Prescott not only became independent as far as money was concerned, but also a happy man, for Susan Armory was a devoted wife to him to the very last day of his life. Under these new circumstances, Prescott's parents, seeing his fature safe and secure, left him free to follow his own inclination, and he resolved to become—one of the illustrious writers of his country. As soon as he had taken that resolution, it became the fixed idea of his life, and he worked accordingly. We shall see how conscientionally he prepared himself for the noble profession he had chosen. Poet laureate of the University of Harvard, he could believe that his education there, as far as the classics and English literature were concerned, was a monitoring the legal standard of colon. But one effect of reducing it as now proposed would be to deprive the public creditor of nearly a hundred million dollars of his rightful due. In the estimation of the Committee, such a proposition ought not to be entertained by Congress.

It is proper here to say that the delegate, Mr. Ruggles, who favors unification, has at no time thought it just to lower the value of our coin without making proper allowance to the holders of several forms of national obligations. To be acceptable, a change in our colnage must be a thing of clearly obvious advantages, and must proceed from the people. There has, however, been no popular expression in favor of the proposed plan, nor, indeed, any voluntary action in that direction whatever, on the part of financial a sufficient stock to start with, and that he men either in this country or elsewhere. did not need any new initiation. But he had a different opinion of the case, and under the date of October 30th, 1831, he made an entry in his journal and wrote a programme dreds of thousands of dollars' worth of entry in his journal and wrote a programme of studies, including grammar, English and Latin literature. He had the perseverance to adhere to it liferally, and he was seen compiling, as a young scholar, the books of rhetoric used in the Universities. That task being accomplished, he then turned his attension to foreign languages, comprising besides the French and Italian literatures, with which he was partially acquainted, the German literature, which he was not conversant with. "This will be sufficient," he modestly said, "as a general preparation." The Spanish language, which was to be some time later the main occupation of his life, was not then included in his programme. He spent one year reading the French authors, from Froisart to Chateanbriand, and one year also in the study of Italian works. Having mastered Italian, he undertook the study of German, but his will, strong as it was, failed him in presence of that difficult language. So far, he had been able with the assistance of a Secretary, to achieve his great undertakinge in presence of that difficult language. So far, he had been able with the assistance of a Secretary, to achieve his great undertakings without much fatigue to his eyes, but it could not be so with the German. The first condition required was to get accustomed to the gothic characters so completely unknown to hirr, and his eyesight was not strong enough to resist the efforts imposed upon it. After the porter was in as perfect condition as when it was first bottled, and in fact superior to any to be obtained at this time in the market, as a reportorial test which we made fully demonstrated. The cask had evidently been thrown or lost overhourd from some vessel lying at or near Cambringham's old wharf, and people familiar with the bistory, of the harbor say that it must have been tyring in its cosy bed for at least sixteem years, no vessels having been there since 1852. but it was not without a deep feeling of regret and sadness. For the first time he was made aware that his infirmity was not only an inconvenience, but also a real obstacle, and he had a tangible proof of insurmount-

able difficulties that his will itself could not conquer. After that failure he sunk into a profound discouragement which caused a great neglect of his dully labors. Mr. Ticknor now intervened and caused him to shake off his melancholy, and he showed his friend what was the course he had better pursue, and so brought him into the road that was to lead him so rapidly to fame and colebrity. OBSERVATIONS BY JOSH BILLINGS.—If a man wants tew get at his aktual dimensions, let him visit a grave yard.

If any man wants tew he an old bachelor, and get sick at a boarding tavern, and have a back room in the fourth story, and a red-haired chamber-maid bring his water grael to him in a tin wash-basin, I have alwas sed, and I stick to it yet, he has got a perfek right to do it.

When a man loses his health, then he fust begins to take care of it. That is good judgment, that is!

\$6.00 PER YEAR THE STONEWALL.—The Italia Mell Genetic explains the manner of how this ship got to sea despite the French authorities:

It will be remembered of the six vessels built for the Confederates, the Stonewall was the only one which escaped the vigilance of the French Government and the American Minister and was delivered to the Southerness. Mattre Lecan explained bow this was effected, and exculpated that most innocent of shipbuilders. M. Arman. When the French Government refused to allow guns to be placed on board his vessels, Captain Bullock proposed to M. Arman that they should be sold to a third power. Denmark, then at war with Prussia, was in want of a "ram," and proposed to purchase the Stonescall, but to blind the Prussian authorities a treaty of sale was eigned with the master of the King's bounds in the kingdom of Sweden! Mr. Dayton still suspicious, wrote to Sweden for information, and the purchase of the vessel was dealed by Count Manderstrom. The American Minister informed M. Drouyn de Linays that laken by Denmark were almost betrayed. After a great deal of bother the Stonewall, or Stoer-Koder, as she then was, got under way with a French crew on board, and reached Copenhagen. The French crew returned home. Denmark no longer required the "ram," and asked for a reduction of £12, 000, which M. Arman would not make; he demanded payment in full or that the contract should be annulled. The contract was annulled, and just then Captain Bullock pappeared and claimed his vessel. What could M. Arman, who sold the vessel to Captain Bullock what he should do with his ships? Was he bound to warn the American' The ship left Copenhagen with a Damish crew, and was handed over to the Confederates in French waters. This was the only vessel which escaped, and it was afturward delivered up to the United States by the Spanish authorities in the Havanna, without having effected a single capture, and was sold to the Japanese for 2,500,000 france. Such is the story of the Sconesall, as related by Maitire Lecan. It is only fair t

Untrication of Coinage.—Senator Morgan, of the Finance Committee, has submitted his views against the bill recently reported by Senator Sherman, from that Committee, for monetary unlikation according to the plan agreed upon by the Conference held in Paris. Among other objections to the plan, he states that the reduction which it his measure would effect in the present legal standard value of the gold coin of the United States would be at the rate of three and a half dollars in the hundred, and the reduction in the legal value of our coinage would be still more considerable. A change in our national coinage so grave as that proposed by the bill should be made only after the most mature deliberation. The movement proposed in the bill appears to be in the wrong direction. The standard value of gold coin should be increased, brought up to our own rather than lowered. The reason should be obvious. Authorities unite in the conclusion that a fall in the value of the previous metals in consequence of their rapidly increasing quantity, is inevitable. Unification to be desirable must be universal. If the nation were comparatively free from debt Congress might with some propriety consider the question of changing the legal standard of coin. But UNIFICATION OF COINAGE .- Senator Mor-

Shamanship.—After leaving New York the first land seen was Watlin's Island, when about to enter the channel at the seast end of Cuba, the gateway to the Caribbean Sea. The "land fall" proved to be exact, notwithstanding the canopy of clouds which obscured observations every day. Strange, indeed, to a landaman, is this feat of striking a mark blindfolded at a distance so great. But a sailor knows where he is almost intuitively, precisely as a man who rides up Broadway every day in an omnibus knows when to pull the strap, no matter how intensely engaged in reading his newspaper. The veteran commander of the Guiding Star, Captain E. Howes, once performed an exploit of this kind which is worth telling. Sailing from Valparaiso for San Francisco, distant about 5000 miles, without obtaining a gimpse of land until nearing his destination, he at last sounded in a thick forg, touched bottom at forty fathoms, cast anchor, and when the fog 'Bred found himself directly opposite the desired harbor. This might be called "drawing a bow at a venture," but the achievement was something more.—Cor. Jour. of Commerce.

The U. S. Steamer Ouriper arrived at Mon-

ment, that is!

It is getting so now-a-daze, if a man can't cheat in some way, he isn't happy.

Success in life it apt to make us forget the time we wasn't much. It is so with the frog on the jump; he can't remember that he was a tadpele-but other folks can.

An individual, tew be a fine gentleman, has either got to be born so or be brought up in it from infancy; he kan't learn it suddenly any more than he kan learn to talk injun korectly by practicing on the tommyhawk.

Hawaiian Knzette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE

PLAIN AND PANCY PRINTING. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WITH NEATNESS AND DEPATCH

The Mornon Nursery in Walks.—The following appears in the Full Mail Gasetis:

"We recorded the other evening a stray piece of news which probably attracted little attention in England, but which, if it fell into the hands of a quick American writer, might be made the basis of a very interesting work. As it is very short we may venture to repeat it: Six hundred and fifty Mornson emigrants salled from Liverpool on Saturday for the Sait Lake by the way of New York. A large proportion of the emigrants were women. Any American bookmaker who wished to do a clever thing had only to go to Liverpool after reading this paragraph and there make inquiries about the Mornous. He would probably be referred to Wales, and if he persued his journey thither he would soon discover that he had hit upon the large training ground of Mormondom. He would soon discover that he had hit upon the large training ground of Mormondom. The would find that we rear the followers of Brigham Young and that American gets the credit of them. A thrilling picture of the frightful state of social life in Great Britain might be drawn from the presence among the large training the first that we have been successful to the presence among the large training that the presence among the large training that we have been a successful to the presence among the large training the drawn from the presence among the large training that American June 1 and 1 a Bailer Grand ular We England tha Lake or Oncida Creek is to any thing deserves to be called American; a enterprising traveler, gifted with a lithe and sinewy style, might easily delude a portion of his countrymen into the belief that the Mormon narsery in Wales can be safely taken as an example of the relations which exist between the sexes all over the country. If he did this, and did it well, he would deserve to be considered a very 'smart' man, forto be considered a very 'smart' man, for—it use a common phrase—he would have pair as back in our own coin. We send ship loads of Mormons to America and then write books to prove that Mormoniem is the natural fruit of the loose principles which prevail in America."

Tahiti. Under the head of "Commerce of Tahiti," the principal Island of the Society group, some interesting particulars are given of its condition. The financial condition is represented as being excellent; the returns from taxes and customs showing 27,367 frances over the estimates. The French Government, to increase immigration from California, offered a free passage, and in the event of those going not liking the change, a free passage was provided back. The scheme failed, and disgusted with its non-appreciation, the free passage back has been withdrawn. The value of imports in 1867 was 6,000,000 francs, against 3,000,000 in 1866. The shipping entered has wade no progress for the last two years. The Catholic school at Papeets contained 234 scholars; the Protestant, 245; and the other districts of Tahiti, 1,200. A report upon these schools says that in reading, writing, and the first four rules in Arithmetic, the ignorance of the pupils was lamentable. It appears difficult to overcome their natural indolence of character. Two cotion cleaning mills have been crected at Papeete, which sent to France, last year, 22,725 kilogrammes of cotion. There are 5,300 acrea sitogether in cultivation on the Island of Tahiti, of which 700 acrea are devoted to grammes of cotton. There are 5,300 acre altogether in cultivation on the Island of Tahiti, of which 700 acres are devoted to cotton; 200 to case, and the reat to coffee arrowroot, cocos, yams, maize, etc. Coffe is a failure. Taken altogether, considering the length of time the French have had supreme command in the Islands, their progress is not very striking, and it seems that after all, Tahiti will never make the place i was anticipated.—British Colonial.

HOME.—How few men have homes. Most have some place where they sleep and take their meals where their wife and children live, but it is a boarding and lodging house, not a home. Home is where the heart is, and the heart of too many men is away from their hearth-stone, not near it. Recently, not a thousand miles away, a man was kept in by the terrific storm. His business was in no wise urgent. He could stay with his family just as well as not; but the hours long before nightfull were intolerable. The children made a noise; his good wife wanted some little things done for the comfort of the household, and more than that she wanted to sit by his side for one week day hour, and talk as they did before they were wed.

Alas, for the woman! Those days will never come. Your husband will come to his home to cat and to die, but at no other time. His fellowship is with men in the shop, the counting room, perhaps the saloon, not with you

not with you.

Where is the trouble? Sometimes with the wife. No mun can live happy. He will have peace, if not in the right place, in the wrong one. Many times with the husband. Men think too much of business, too little of their families. The right order is reserved. In the middle of the night, waking, men ask, "how soon will it be morning, so that I can go to the mill, or store, or office?" "How soon will night bring me to the brightest spot on earth?" The world is full of sorrow, but there would be far less if each husband and wife did what they could and all they could to give to the other a Home.

MECHANICAL SKILL.—A singular instance of me chanical skill is given in a Paris Journal. A young man about eighteen years old not long ago was sentenced to five years, imprisonment for theft. He belonged to a respectable family, and his conduct in prison was exemplary. A few weeks since he begged the director, one day, to tell him what o'clock it was that he might set his watch—"You have a watch, then?" asked the director.—"Only since yesterday, sir," said the prisoner, and, to the astonishment of the director, produced one made of straw! The little master-pieces is two and a half inches in diamter, about one-half of an inch thick, and will go for three hours withstraw! The little master-piece is two and as half inches in diamter, about one-half of an inch thick, and will go for three bours without winding up. The dial-piate is of paper, and a pretty little straw chain is attached to the whole. The instruments the prisoner had at his command were two needles, a pin, a little straw, and thread. Several persons of distinction, moved by his surprising genius for mechanics, are now endeavoring to obtain his liberation.

CATTLE DISEASE.—A disease of cattle in made its appearance in Westgra Unite States. It is believed to have come from Texas. The symptoms are thus described. The symptoms of attack are in all instances the same. First the mills begins to fai Then the animal droops its head near the ground, the cars also drooped and move with apparent pain—the head when opportunity offers, is pressed against any hard cold substance. About the second day of the attack trembling of the flanks, and shot and hard breathing onsue the animal become very weak and its lags bend and are unstead under its weight; there is a disposition the disease usually terminates fatally, fow eatth living into the fourth day after the attack Only cows have so far boen stracked.

OFFESSIVE BREATH. - For this purp OFFENSIVE BREATH.—For this purpose most the only substance that should be mitted at the toilet is the concentrated tion of chloride of soda. From six to drops of it he a wineglassfull of pure is water, taken immediately after the otions of the morning are completed, will stantly sweeten the breath, by disinfer the stomach, which, far from being injustil be benegited by the medicine. If essary, this may be repeated in the most the day. In some cases the odor ar from carlous teeth is combined with the stomach. If the mouth is well-right with a teaspoonful of the solution of chloride in a tumbler of water, the lad of the teeth will be removed. of the teeth will be removed.

after begining to learn the printing but he went to court a preacher's daughter. first time he attended thurth, he was down at hearing the minister amount his text—"My daughter is grievousl mented with a dovil."